FEDERATION
AND
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

★

Watch for January Issue
8 PAGES

December 1952
Vol. I No. 2

6d.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN WEST INDIES — TURKS ISLANDS

by BILLY STRACHAN

The tiny salt-laden Turks Islands, rich with Iguana and Booby Bird are now another cog in the Yankee gears for war and destruction.

Barren little Turks Islands are officially dependencies of Jamaica and are governed by a Commissioner, subject to the British Governor of Jamaica. There are **no** elections. There is **no** representation for the 2,000 or so inhabitants who eke out an existence in the shadeless sun.

Every attempt at developing trade unions is directly stifled, over and above the force of gruelling ec nomic conditions that reduce the 'fight' in every Turks islander to a minimum.

The introduction of United States finance capital seemed promising prospects for alternative employment (if any) to the Government semi-owned fully controlled TURKS ISLAND SALT COMPANY. The islanders are now paying a heavy price for the cost of permitting the Yanks free entry to recruit slave labour. This is a summary of present day conditions by the Secretary of the TURKS ISLAND WORKERS' UNION at Grand Turk.

Guided Missiles

"At the present moment we are in a bitter struggle. As you are aware, the United States Authorities are at present erecting a Guided Missile Observation Post in these islands. The work seems to be under two distinct heads—a modern airstrip, and the observation post. The airstrip is being built entirely under the supervision of military personnel, and the observation post under a firm of contractors, known as the Macdonald Construction Company with offices in the United States and in Nassau, Bahamas.

This Government has moved swiftly to have **complete jurisdicition over local labour employed** on these projects. First, **they have had all the workers registered,** even though the population is so small, that such a move seems unjustified. Next they have arbitrarily set out the wages which the various authorities must pay to the workers. Lastly, they have put all local labour affairs in the hands of the Turks Islands Salt Company Limited, which is **Government controlled,** and more than half owned by Government.

The workers are paid off each Saturday at the Company's offices. All efforts on the part of the union to state its case and to seek bargaining rights on these projects have been side-tracked. Recently, we wrote the representatives of the Construction Company asking for an opportunity to discuss matters with him, but he has not yet replied. The whole thing smacks of "regimentation" of the workers.

Wages

Rates of pay average 1/6 per hour. Current prices of stable food are **higher** than equivalent prices in Britain to-day. Many workers earn only 1/- per hour and additionally find their own tools for work in the scrub, or rock quarries. All this happens in a section of the British Empire, which is expected to preserve loyalty and respect for the British Crown as a symbol of unity.

Let every West Indian recognise the price of foreign capital and worst of all United States dollars, that brings with it the meth ds of the most brutal of all imperialisms whose shameless hands are stained with the crime of U.S. Negro genocide.

This is a severe warning to every West Indian but it is not entirely new, although so many of the present labour aristocracy seem to have forgotten their accusations of the recent past.

During the 1945 Conference of the **Caribbean Labour Congress** held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from the 17th to 27th September, the agenda allowed for a special item entitled U.S. NAVAL AND AIR BASES. Speaker after speaker denounced the notorious lease

continued on page 4

MUNICIPAL WORKERS STRIKE IN BRITISH GUINA

From our British Guiana Correspondent.
Georgetown, November 13.

Over 500 employees of the Georgetown Town Council and members of the Municipal Workers Trade Union went on strike on Tuesday demanding increased cost of living allowance of 5% from January, 1952. The Union had repeatedly demanded the increase during the year and it was not until the annual estimates meeting last week that the Council decided to grant the 10% cost of living allowance for 1953, and a 5% for the months October to December, 1952.

No garbage was collected and no dead were buried while the workers were on strike. The workers returned to work the next day while talks were going on. A compromise offer by the Town Council failed to meet the approval of the workers, who to-day gave notice that they will strike again in 30 days if their demands are not met in the meantime.

The strike exposed in glaring light the function of the Government-run Labour Exchange which acted as a strike-breaker. The Labour Exchange contacted unemployed on their lists, offering them jobs in the municipality.

WAGES

The municipal workers receive an average wage of $10.5 per week. It costs the government of British Guiana 41 cents per day per person to feed prisoners in jail. Translating this in terms of the average family (statistics give it as 4.6 persons) the cost of food alone per family is $13.20 per week. Food products like butter ($1.26 per lb) and eggs ($1.08 per doz.) and milk (14 cents per pint) are far beyond the purse of the working class families.

St. Kitts Walk-out

Reprinted from "Thunder"

All eight newly elected members of the St. Kitts Legislative Council showed in no uncertain terms their dislike and dissatisfaction with Governor Blackbourne of the Leeward Isles. They walked out of Council as the Governor got up to address them at the opening of the new Legislature.

Newspaper reports say that Blackbourne observed that the action of the eight was a display of bad manners and that if such an attitude continues "nothing but a dim future faces St. Kitts."

Yes—a dim future for colonialism and exploitation when the workers' representatives have the guts to fight back!

West Indian Legislatures should look to these new legislators for inspiration and a source for new spirit.

WEST INDIAN PATRIOTS EXPOSE GRANTLEY ADAMS

From our Jamaican Correspondent

Richard Hart, Councillor Quinton O'Connor, Hon. Dr. Cheddi Jagan, M.L.C., John La Rose and Hon. E. T. Joshua, M.L.C., led the pilgrimage to Bridgetown, Barbados.

With Grantley Adams fully exposed in his plots to destroy the C.L.C. on instructions from the Anglo-American bosses, the sincere mass leaders from St. Vincent, Trinidad, British Guiana and Jamaica, set out on a last minute bid to save Adams from his own destruction.

Rance, the British Governor of Trinidad, put up the first barricade. Immediately prior to setting off by plane from Kingston, Jamaica, the airline officials informed Hart and his companion Ferdinand Smith (the internationally celebrated Trade Unionist) that they would not even be permitted to fly intransit through Piarco airport, Trinidad. The U.S.A. hysteria 'Forrestalitis" is fast on the way to claiming another victim. Rance's blue blood would make an awful mess in Woodford Square ! !

The bona-fide West Indian Federationists remained undaunted and appealed to Adams in his own court to stand by the West Indies. Armed with the knowledge that the organised workers were revolted by Adams capitulation to foreign interests operating through the I.C.F.T.U's traitorous leaders, the delegation faced him supported by a wall of confidence.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS

Resulting from Adams' presumptive letter overriding democratic procedure, demanding a Council Meeting of the C.L.C., to start the rot for the disintegration of the C.L.C., he has suffered a severe defeat. Added to the solid vote in the interest of West Indians by the T.U.C. Trinidad, T.U.C. & Peoples Progressive Party, British Guiana, the Peoples Political Party St. Vincent, there was the old stalwart of ANTIGUA, the Hon. V. C. Bird, M.L.C., who stated that the ANTIGUA TRADES & LABOUR UNION could only be bound by Conference decisions, and **"will have right to ignore decisions by council."**

> Alas, the burden of a guilty conscience weighs heavily and the frightened man could only blurt out the truth; "Mr. Adams told the delegation that he could not agree to their proposals, and he was sure the I.C.F.T.U. would not be willing to change their policy that there should be a division on ideological grounds, Mr. Hart told the Gleaner." DAILY GLEANER (Jamaica) 13/11/52.

★ ★ ★

As the captain stumbled, the whole ship floundered and members of the Executive Committee of the BARBADOS WORKERS' UNION called on the visitors from the rest of the Caribbean and further exposed the evils of their Fuehrer. They were quite ignorant of the whims and plots that thrived in the mind of Adams. The sincerity and reliability of the organised workers once again survived, and to the credit of the Barbadians, a monster crowd of over 5,000 turned out in Bridgetown protesting at the repeated violations of civil liberties and the increasing ban on West Indians travelling between the territories. In fact, the crowd invoked the direct support and action of their paid servants, the elected representatives of the BARBADOS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

COLOUR DISCRIMINATION in Brixton Pubs

by KEITH THOMAS

Not long ago, at most six months, the fascist-minded element in Brixton gave expression of colour prejudice by chalking slogans on walls.

"KEEP BRIXTON WHITE" was one that aroused many comments, and the vigour with which progressives attacked the action caused those responsible to be somewhat wary. However, discriminatory practices are still being carried on.

"I am sorry, I object"

A woman journalist recently went around the public houses in Brixton accompanied by a coloured man. Service was either refused them or reluctantly given in most of the pubs.

There is no doubt that discrimination in Brixton, where there is a fairly large coloured population, has not even the veneer of most other districts.

In a small pub in Coldharbour Lane the journalist and her coloured companion after being served with a beer and a tomato juice, had just settled down when the woman licensee walked over and said, "I am sorry—I object." When asked what she objected to she replied,

> **"This is a small family bar. If mine were a bigger place one wouldn't notice you boys so much. Then I could have a separate bar and the white people could join you if they wanted to."**

Asked whether she refused to serve Negroes she said:

> **"I would serve a Negro one drink and make it clear that he would not get another. Especially with a white girl, he would not be welcome. My white customers have been complaining and I would lose them if I had Negroes here."**

In another pub they were bluntly told:

> **"We don't serve coloured gentlemen with white girls. Nothing personal in this. We got so many nasty remarks passed and quarrels. We serve Negroes alone but not when they are with white girls."**

Only in two pubs at the corner of Loughborough Park did they get service without difficulty; also one at Brixton Stn. Road.

It must be mentioned that at another pub in Atlantic Road the genial Irish proprietor chatted freely, even mentioning the difficulty of the colour problem, and on the whole showed no difference.

Birmingham too!

Three M.P's—Mr. Victor Yates, Mr. Julius Silverman and Mr. P. L. E. Shurmer, received a deputation led by Dr. C. J. K. Piliso. The deputation drew attention to cases of hardship and distress now becoming increasingly frequent among the coloured work-people in BIRMINGHAM.

Points in the protest were: Allegations by employers that white workers did not like having coloured workers in the same work places; the difficulty of securing places to live; and no recreational facilities.

Rare among fellow workers

Coloured workers have said that the cases of racial hostility from fellow workers were very few.

It is said that the Birmingham group of Socialist M.P's may approach the Ministry of Labour about living conditions of coloured workers in the city.

The matter is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Socialist group at Westminster when a report from the three M.P's will be heard.

Bring to public attention

These issues are carefully followed by the Caribbean Labour Congress (LONDON BRANCH) which will always bring them to the attention of the public.

Ways of breaking these barriers are always being sought and carried out. But without UNITY neither these things nor National Independence, the ultimate West Indian aim, can be achieved.

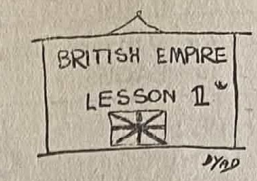
IF THE C.L.C. IS SUPPORTED BY A STRONG MEMBERSHIP AND READING PUBLIC IT WILL WAX IN STRENGTH AND BREAK THROUGH TO THE GOAL. JOIN THE C.L.C. NOW!

West Indian Forum in Brixton

Caribbean News Reporter

"ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING" a West Indian forum, was organised by the C.L.C. (London Branch) in Brixton on Friday, 14th November, at the Stockwell Road Primary School. The panel of speakers included Dr. Sawh, of British Guiana, Mr. Peter Blackman, noted West Indian poet from Barbados, and Mr. Ted Brake, active British trade unionist.

Discrimination against coloured people in Brixton pubs was discussed and West Indians in Brixton were urged to form a branch of the C.L.C., so that organised action could be taken with the assistance of local trade unions and other organisations.



How much did the Yanks pay for Bermuda?

Subscribe to

Caribbean News

6/- yearly (12 issues)
post free

Send to
Caribbean News
45 Brondesbury Villas, London, N.W.6.

FEDERATION NEARER?

The Colonial Office has announced that the Legislature of Jamaica, Trinidad, the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands (with the exception of the Virgin Islands) have now accepted the principle of West Indian Federation and have authorised their Governments to enter into discussions on the subject. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has accordingly invited these G vernments to send delegates to a Conference in London to be held in March or April, 1953. The exact date for the Conference will be settled later.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Barbados are still considering the Federation proposals put forward in the report f the Standing Closer Association Committee, but an invitation to participate in the Conference has been sent to the Government of Barbados.

LITERATURE

THUNDER—Progressive monthly (British Guiana), 4d. per copy or 5/6 per year, Post Paid.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF JAMAICAN PEOPLE
by Richard Hart. The workers history. 2/-

SERETSE KHAMA and the Bamangwato People 6d.

YOUTH ARISE, monthly paper of Jamaica Youth Movement 2d.

Order from P. Tomlinson (lit.Sec.)
45 Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, N.W.6
(Postage 1½d. extra)

HEALTH EDUCATION IN BARBADOS?

Mrs. Cecile Walcott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., R.San.I., writing in the October, 1952 issue of THE HEALTH EDUCATION JOURNAL published in Britain, emphasises a few home truths that could do well for the ears of the Hon. Grantley Adams, M.C.P., and fellow sycophants.

by "THE LINK"

Rambling a bit here and there, the author relates very briefly a few incidents that occurred during her stay in Barbados.

Admitting that one of the most serious aspects of social relationship in Barbados has been due to the savagery of imperialism, she very nearly hits the spot on the question of the prevalence of "illegitimacy."

> "Reluctance of both men and women of the working classes to marry is probably a legacy of the days of slavery, when the marriage of slaves was forbidden by the law. The stability afforded by family life has therefore been denied those who need it most. This sorry state of affairs is undoubtedly an important contributory factor to the persistently high infant mortality."

Mrs. Walcott could also have added that the extremely low level of wages and extremely high prices of commodities rendered family life economically unstable. All social diseases could be traced as a direct descendant of this root cause.

Tying up very neatly how politics controls the future (if any?) of Health Education, the article in the HEALTH EDUCATION JOURNAL reports the failure of the passage of a Public Health Bill to the statute books.

Infant mortality

In spite of the crying necessity for health education in a tiny island of some 300,000 population, when the infant mortality rate is 149 (1947/48), and where over 100 delegates meet in conference to discuss the health of the people and unanimously carried a resolution "calling on the Government to give immediate attention to the need of improved health legislation and methods of health education . . . ", Mrs. Cecile Walcott reports:

> "In spite of my boosting, the bill failed to pass the Upper House and will probably not be presented again for some time."

And yet, there are boasts from politicians who claim that they have so manoeuvred themselves that virtually the British Governors have handed over power in fact to them, though not yet written into the constitution?

Grantley Adams might well ask his I.C.F.T.U. bosses in Berlin, Washington, or London if Health Education is permissible in Barbados!

The answer that comes from "over 100" Barbadian delegates is supported by the answer of 3,000,000 West Indians (less a handful of stooges) who want to see an end to the Upper Houses with their parasitic nominated members, and the replacement by a wholly elected representative assembly that speaks in the name of the West Indian nation.

Health Education, preventative and curative medicine would then become a reality for the people of BARBADOS.

* * *

Editorial

Bermuda Sold

The War Office announced "with regret" on November 9th that "in the present circumstances, it is obliged to withdraw the British garrison" from the British colony of Bermuda. The War Office spokesman said responsibility for the defence of Bermuda now falls to N.A.T.O., the American dominated war block.

Bermuda has been handed over to the Yankees not cheerfully but "with regret". It is thus seen that Britain's "best friend" is whittling away and penetrating into its privileged positions of imperialist domination.

Underlying the colossal efforts of the British Tories and Right-Wing Labour leaders to paint in pastel hues the "friendly" relationship of the British and American capitalistic rulers, there is the steady wrangle and conflict between them for better shares in the imperialist loot.

Bermuda has provided another striking instance, in the West Indies, where the stronger Yankee imperialists have ousted their British rivals, relegating them to junior partners in the imperialist game.

Malenkov aptly characterised American imperialism as not only the aggressor, but also the world gendarme.

West Indians will shed no tears for the subservient plight of Britain's rulers, but will also not dance for joy at the new overlord in Bermuda. The people do not benefit from the change of masters. They must be free of masters altogether.

When Billy Strachan and Ferdinand Smith, outstanding champions of West Indian freedom, passed through Bermuda earlier this year the colour bar was applied to them. They were not allowed to enter the hotel with the other white airplane passengers for breakfast, but were shunted off to a backroom where no breakfast was served. They learned that the colour bar policy was applied at the insistence of the Americans who dominate the island.

Bermudans and all other West Indians can take little comfort in this Yankee conquest.

RALLY TO "CARIBBEAN NEWS"

Caribbean News is here to stay. The second number of the paper is out. We have received greetings expressing heartfelt support from several people's organisations in the West Indies which have welcomed this paper for the rôle expected of it. Big things are expected of our paper in providing the kind of service that will rally the greatest number of adherents to the cause for which we fight.

This we can only do if our readers give us great support.

To be of the greatest service the "NEWS" must be made a mass paper read by large numbers of West Indians.

At the present price of sixpence, this obviously presents a difficulty in widening the popularity of the paper among great numbers of people in the West Indies who need the paper but for whom sixpence is an almost prohibitive price.

Were it possible to produce "NEWS" to be sold at a more attractive price, we feel sure that there would be absolutely no obstacle to tremendously expanding the sales.

One thousand copies of the first issue were printed and cost price per copy worked out at fourpence. We have offered to supply agents handling the paper at this rate of fourpence including postage. The December issue has been increased to fifteen hundred copies.

To make "Caribbean News" more popular at the price, the January issue will be an enlarged 8-pager with photographs. If we are to even cover expenses which will work out at a bit over sixpence per copy cost price, we must produce and SELL two thousand copies of the enlarged January issue.

* * *

We are sure that our readers and well-wishers would like to see the price of the "NEWS" go down. This can only be realised if the SALES are INCREASED.

We feel that step by step production and sales could spiral to ultimately as high as five thousand. As sales go UP, price comes DOWN.

We consequently appeal to our readers to spare no effort in pushing up the sales of "Caribbean News". Individual readers can do this by ordering a number of copies for sale to their friends and in their neighbourhood. Readers who order in small numbers for sale can also get the 40% discount.

Readers can also assist by taking out yearly subscriptions.

This is an URGENT APPEAL, and we ask EVERY reader to consider seriously what he or she can do to increase the sales of a paper that speaks for the ordinary man and woman in the West Indies, a paper that scorns to compromise with the imperialist oppressors.

RALLY NOW TO YOUR PAPER!

THE PAINTING and SCULPTURE of NAMBA ROY

by Jan Carew

Namba Roy's exhibition of paintings and sculpture held at the Archer Gallery was generally acclaimed by art critics in London. That is acclaimed with a tinge of almost unconscious patronage that the British art critic adopts in dealing with the Negro or the Colonial artist. The British critic, to do him justice, usually praises the work of Colonial artists provided they reveal no taint of social protest. Art works created around the theme of social protest only attract the attention of the progressive press.

Namba Roy belongs to the new generation of artist emerging from the West Indies. A generation symbolising the awakening of West Indian society as a whole; a collective and not an individual awakening. Both his paintings and sculpture suffer, however, from a lack of any real direction. And direction for the artist means a profound understanding of his people and their relation to their environment, of the dialectic of human culture and of the rhythms and energies that link him to the world.

Like so many West Indians who are cut off from their roots, Roy deals with the illusory and not with the actual. His sculpture is concerned almost exclusively with folk lore: "Portrait of Bra Anancy" "Bra Anancy (the thinker)", "Quako, son of Bra Anancy" and many other pieces in the same vein. When he is not dealing with folk lore he deals with religion in an equally illusory manner.

Folk lore is in itself the heritage of all people and can be used effectively to enrich art, but the artist must deal with the human world on many levels. Folk lore is only authentic when it is linked to man in his actual environment for it is this link that gives form to the work of an artist. The masks in the Bra Anancy series, carved in wood are very good technically. But is not Bra Anancy a creature of the imagination of African slaves who were brought to the West Indies? Did not these slaves guard shattered pieces from the mosaic of their culture from generation to generation in an epic struggle? Where are these people in the paintings and sculpture of Namba Roy?

West Indian culture was always linked to world culture though this link was itself a contradiction, a dialectic, full of complexity and yet quite clearly defined. This link remained anonymous for centuries while the European Imperialist was draining the energies of our culture with a ruthlessness that was unparalleled in recorded history.

The men who played the brilliant compositions of Bach and Beethoven in the courts of Europe, moved their deft fingers along piano keys made of ivory. Du Bois states that every tusk of ivory brought to the African coast for shipment cost the life of a Negro slave. This is a contradiction that Namba Roy would do well to look into.

The list of famous West Indian artists is a long one; Placido, Nicholas Guillen, Aime Cesaire, Georges Desportes the poets and writers, and Wilfredo Lamb, the painter. All of them saw the modern world from the essentially bare and naked sculpture of their own environments—they laid bare the contradiction of their people who were a part of the world and yet relegated to obscurity.

* * *

Namba Roy is a self-taught artist and in the light of this his achievement is remarkable. He spent many years mastering technique, and this technique shows itself to advantage in works like his wood carving of the "Spirit of the Night." Though this work at first gives the appearance of a surrealist abstraction, it is nearer to reality and the actual than his more romantic sculpture of the "Virgin and Child" which was praised by a ranking member of the British Clergy.

There is the stamp of Africa on some of his work; elongated ivory and wood carvings reminiscent of Ashanti sculpture. His Afro-West Indian work, however, tends to be too idealised. He could have dealt more effectively with the man and woman of the West Indies in their bare environments, exposed to a pitiless sun and to an even more pitiless Imperialist overlord.

I can only review his paintings briefly. One catches a glimpse of the perspective of Portinari the Brazilian painter in some of his figures and his use of colour veers more to Latin America than to Europe. All save one deals with religious themes, "The Crucifixion," "Simon of Cyrene" and others. There are many contemporary examples of crucifixions in the West Indies that would have given power to his paintings and perhaps some of the people who visited the gallery food for thought.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

DEFENCE OF YOUTH RIGHTS

Caribbean News Reporter

When the young workers at Western Sugar Refinery in Amsterdam started figuring out why their working conditions, wages, and company-provided living conditions were bad, they came to the conclusion that young workers were facing similar problems elsewhere in the world.

They considered that the widening of the scope of investigation in the form of an international congress to discuss the problems of youth and to see how young people were struggling to better their conditions, would be the most effective way to tackle their own problems, rather than remaining in isolation.

* * *

This proposal they put forward to several international youth organisations, asking for such a conference to be sponsored. Of all the organisations approached only the World Federation of Democratic Youth responded to the call and decided to sponsor the International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth, which will take place in February next year.

Conference Preparations

Preparations for the Conference are already under way in Trinidad and Jamaica.

The Trinidad and Tobago Youth Council has begun discussions on the conditions which prevent the full development of the young people, while the JAMAICA YOUTH MOVEMENT has given its support to the Conference.

In LONDON, the Caribbean Labour Congress (L.B.) is undertaking a campaign designed to popularise the Conference among West Indians in London, and prepare the ground for a local conference sometime in January where West Indian delegates will be elected and mandated for the Vienna Conference.

A leaflet is in preparation for canvassing, and house meetings will be held at which small groups can discuss the conditions that affect young West Indians in Britain.

The preparations for the Conference and the Conference itself should do much to organise young West Indians in understanding and struggling for better conditions of life.

Turk's Islands continued from page 1

of West Indian bases approved by Winston Churchill in return for a few disused American gunboats.

Mr. A. A. Thorne (British Guiana) spoke of the effect of the U.S. bases on the population. **It had caused a deterioration in status and morals. U.S. forces had been told in B.G. to associate with the Europeans and if not enough Europeans were available then to associate with the Portuguese, but on no account with the coloured people or the Indians."**

Other speakers such as H. Wilson (Antigua) and the Hon. G. McIntosh (St. Vincent) went further and demanded that the 'agreements were in his opinion made under duress and therefore null and void', bringing about the debasement of women, the demoralisation of the people and the accentuation of racial feeling. These are the strings that possible recipients of POINT FOUR must look for in any implementation of the Truman doctrine.

World Platform

Federation of the West Indies with Self-government would see an immediate end to this violation of civil rights and re-introduction of inhuman conditions. The fact that we are absolutely deprived of UNITED NATIONS representation without being even vetoed, indicates the extent to which the chains bind us in isolation from the outer world. A Federation of Self-governing West Indies would demand U.N.O. representation and for this therefore, political independence is our FIRST goal on the basis of Caribbean unity. Even recognising the obvious threat of the U.S.A. veto to our entering U.N.O., we will fight to reach a world platform and towards an end shared by all humanity, the era of National Independence, Peace and Socialism.

C.L.C. Dances

* * *

Dec. 6—DANCE

London School of Printing,
Carle Francis and his Caribbeans
7 - 11 p.m., Waterloo Tube, Admission 4/-

Dec. 20—DANCE

West Indian Band, Stockwell Road Infants School, **BRIXTON,**
7 - 11 p.m., Admission 4/-

★ Jan. 3—GRAND DANCE ★

Carle Francis and his Caribbeans
Royal Hotel, Admission 5/-
Russell Square, 7 - 11 p.m.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS FOR PEACE

Caribbean News Reporter

The masses of the people of the world want Peace. That is undeniable. And if they unite in demanding peace, then there shall be no war.

The Peoples Congress for Peace, meeting in Vienna, December 12 - 17, will give the opportunity for the most diverse viewpoints to be expressed in an effort to resolve outstanding differences and arrive at a minimum common ground for agreement on preserving world peace.

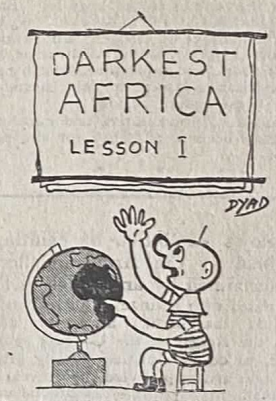
"Where the diplomats have failed, the people must succeed" is the slogan of the Congress.

Preparations for the Congress are taking various forms in different countries. In Britain, ten thousand Peace Notebooks are circulating, in which people are asked to give their views with regard to the threat of war, and ways of averting war.

The Caribbean Labour Congress (L.B.) has given its support to the Congress, and is attempting through collecting sheets to raise enough money to send a delegate to Vienna.

A statement issued by the C.L.C. (L.B.) says: "Conscious of the vital necessity for WORLD PEACE, so that all colonials, especially WEST INDIANS may not be delayed or halted in our march towards National Liberation and SELF-GOVERNMENT, we have pledged ourselves to support this great Peoples Congress in OUR own self interest, and thus humanity as a whole."

At a meeting at the Holborn Hall in London on November 30th, West Indian readers of "Caribbean News" discussed the question of peace, particularly as it affects West Indians, and elected a delegate to represent them at the World Congress in Vienna.



Please Teacher; Can we have some light on ***Darkest Africa***

"CN" FUND

We are making an
URGENT APPEAL
to our Readers to give generously to our Fund so as to keep "Caribbean News" coming out EVERY Month.
LET US HEAR FROM YOU!

Personal

Dear Percy: I'll be seeing you at the CLC gala dance at the Royal Hotel on January 3rd. Make it a date—

Jenny

DON'T MISS

Leary Constantine's *Reminiscences on Sport*

in NEXT issue of "Caribbean News" Enlarged January issue of 8 Pages, with

PHOTOGRAPHS and SPECIAL FEATURES

★ **ADVERTISING** ★

Rates for advertising in "Caribbean News" 7/6 per column inch or 1/- per line; front page ad, 10/- per column inch. 7 words per line.

Published by Billy Strachan, 45 Brondesbury Villas, N.W.6.
X-Press Print, 397 Harrow Road, W.9.